For the Standard. GEN. DOCKERY IN COLUMBUS.

WHITEVILE, N. C., April 6, 1854. Mr. EDITOR:-I write to keep you advised of the progress of Whiggery and Dockery in Columbus. On the 3d of May, being the day appointed by the General to address the citizens of this county, a small audience, "fit, though few," assembled in the Court Room to hear the redoutable champion, and were favored with one of his peculiar displays of

windy talk and noisy demonstrations. He commenced his harangue by complaining of "local politicians," and Mr. Bragg's "strikers," whom he had the pleasure of occasionally meeting on his electioneering tour, I imagine; and one would suppose, from the deep moan which he set up, that he had received rather rough usage at the hands of some of these strikers, as he was pleased to term them, and that in some of the rubs he had accidentally been hurt, and was still suffering, and expecting to suffer, under the same and similar

He said that he was in favor of Free Suffrage, and of calling a Convention for the purpose of getting itthat he was for the Conventional mode, because it was the cheapest and most expeditious, and that if a Convention were called, the old, and wise, and experienced men of the State would be brought out and elected to discharge the high and responsible duty of amending and altering the Constitution. That he was opposed to the Legislative mode of getting Free Suffrage, because it was anti-republican, and because the Legislatures were composed of trading, trafficking "politicians," "demagogues," and "mere boys,' who were fond of spreeing, so as to unfit themselves for business-that they had no care nor concern for the welfare of the State, and would neglect the interests of their constituency at home—that they were not fit to make laws under the Constitution, much less to alter or amend it, and that "the Democratic party, as a party," was responsible for the defeat of Free Suffrage at the last session of the Legislature.

He next took up the Land hobby, and said he was in favor of Distribution, and wanted North Carolina to have her share of the public lands, or their proeceds-that there were thousands and millions of acres belonging to her; that he wanted them to checker North Carolina with railroads, &c. He then went through the regular routine of misrepresentations and deceptive illustrations concerning the squandering of the public lands, and the railroads built in the Western or new States by donations of public lands made by Congress, usually resorted to by Whig leaders. No one would imagine, from what the General said, that the alternate section system of disposing of the public lands, by which the general government loses nothing, had ever been adopted. And after a very labored effort to defend and sustain his untenable positions, with the stale and shollow arguments usually set forth, he concluded by saying that he had finally convinced himself that he, the old General, ought to be elected Governer of North Carolina.

But it seems he could not have things entirely his own way. One of those resolute persecutors, for whom he exhibits so little partiality, and whom he calls strikers, was again at hand to harass and bea most effectual expose of the sophistry of his "illustrious predecessor," and the hollow professions of Whiggery in general. He followed his opponent through all his tortuous windings, pointed to his glaring inconsistencies, and so completely demolished him on all the issues made, that the General would not reply to his arguments. In his reply, Mr. George examined the reasons assigned by the General for his being in favor of the Conventional mode of altering or amending the Constitution, and showed conclusively that the proposition to call a cost the State as much as Free Suffrage-that it had been made in every Legislature in which Free Suffrage and been proposed by Legislative enactment, and had signally failed as aften as made, and then demanded where was the cheapness, the expedition, or even the hope of obtaining Free Suffrage by Convention? He further asked the General if he had not voted for the anti-republican mode of altering the Constitution by Legislative enactment in the Convention of 1835? The General replied he had not. Whereupon Mr. George put the question to him, Did he, or did he not, vote for the Constitution as amended by that Convention, with this anti-republican mode, as he called it in it? The General admitted that he did. Mr. George then showed the inconvenience of the Conventional mode—that when we submit to a Convention, we should be compelled, in order to get such, amendments as we desired, to take others that we were opposed to and did not desire—that we could not get the "strawberries and cream, without a dose of arsenic with them;" but the General being a man of great "firmness of purpose and strength of intellect," shut his eyes, and in 1835 swallowed poison and all. He then completely exposed the game attempted by the whigs in order to shirk the responsibility of defeating Free Suffrage in the last Legislature, and if possible to throw it on the democrats. He showed that while every democrat in the House of Commons voted for the Free Suffrage bill, twenty-fire whigs! were against it-that while every democrat in the Senate, except speaker Edwards, (27,) sustained it, twenty-two whig Senators voted in favor of every movement that tended to defeat the bill, until it came up on its merits, when six of them voted for the bill, not, as some of them said, because they were in favor of it, but because they knew the Speaker was opposed to it, and wanted to make a tie, so as to get him (the Speaker,) to kill it-thus showing that, while every democrat in the Legislature, but Edwards, favored the bill, forty-seven whigs opposed it. And yet, in the face of all these facts, the General charged the democratic party with the defeat of the bill-a piece of obstinate injustice in admirable keeping with his known character for "firmness of purpose. Notwithstanding the General charged that the Legislature was composed of mere bo s, trading politicians, and demagogues, the whig party, in the midst of its collected wisdom, called upon this Legislature of boys, politicians, and demagogues to restrict this Convention of a potent, grave, and reverend seigniors," and say to them, "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther."

He demonstrated clearly that, if the lands belonged to the States in their united, federal character, then the general government, as the agent of the States, had no authority to distribute among them, for their individual, separate use, a fund derived from property held in their united, federal character, without a special power for that purpose; which power, he clearly showed, was found neither in the deeds of cession nor in the Constitution. For the deed of cession from Virginia, under the articles of confederation, expressly declares the proceeds arising from the lands to be a common fund; and that common fund shall be applied to the use and benefit of the United States in their federal character, according to their usual respective proportion in the

general charge and expenditure. He followed out his argument at considerable length, and with a variety of illustrations; so that, whatever else may be thought about the distribution ic lands, but few who heard him could doubt its being unconstitutional.

In short, (for I see I have become much more lengthy than I intended,) our young champion ad-ministered a most effectual antidote to the noxious herisies propagated by the whig candidate. The latter, I hope, will find at every point where it is not possible for Mr. Bragg to meet him in person, his doctrine submitted to an analysis equally searching and destructive.

ral expended here on the 3d, will work no change

In conclusion, I think such thunder as the Genein the steadfast democracy of old Columbus. Yours, &c.,

A SPECTATOR.

LARGE BRICK-YARD. From the Charlestown City Advertiser we learn that there is a brick-yard in West Combridge, Mass. owned by a Mr. Hubbell, where all the work is performed by a steam engine—from the grinding of the clay, to the striking of the brick. Last year Mr. H. employed two hundred and thirty hands, and sent 21,000,000 brick to market. The present year the hands are to be increased to two hundred and fifty—a force sufficient to strike 00,000 bricks per day, and there will probably be 0,000,000 made during the season.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN JONES.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Jones county, called to take place at the Court House in Trenton, on Tuesday evening, the 2d inst., to ratify the nomination made by the Democratic State Convention, at Raleigh, on the 19th and 20th of Arpil last, and also to nominate a candidate for the House of Commons of the next General Assembly, and to recommend some person as a suitable candidate to represent this District (Jones and Carteret) in the Sen-

ate of the next Legislature, On motion, Thos. J. Whitaker was called to the Chair, and Egbert W. Haywood was requested to

act as Secretary. On motion of Wm. A. Cox, a Committee of five to wit, Wm. A. Cox, Benj. Askew, John H. Nethercutt, Daniel Harrison and David Perry, was appointed by the Chair to prepare and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The Committee retired a few moments, and returned, and asked leave to report on to-morrow, (Wednesday,) of Superior Court, and that this meeting be requested to adjourn until a recess of the Court on Wednesday, which was granted.

On the following day, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held; all sections of the county being.

represented. The former Chairman being engaged in his official duties as clerk, Mr. O. S. Griffin was requested to act as Chairman temporarily. The Committee now presented their report and resolutions, as follows:

WE, a portion of the Democrats of Jones county have heard with pleasure the nomination made by the State Convention, held in Raleigh, on the 19th and 20th of April last, of Thomas Bragg, Esq., of Northampton county, for Governor, and that we cordially endorse said nomination, and will use all honorable efforts to secure the election of the said

Resolved. That we approve of the platform and resolutions adopted and published by said Convention, and that we will energetically support such candidates for the Senate and House of Commons of the next Legislature, whose views and political principles correspond with the same.

Resolved, That the great measure of State Constitutional Reform, in regard to the right of suffrage, is in the opinion of this meeting, imperatively demanded by a large majority of the freemen of this State, and that we will not cease to urge the equality of all free white men at the ballot box, until such amendment shall become a part of the Constitution of this State, and that we favor that amendment by Legislative enactment in preferance to any other mode prescribed by the Constitution.

Reselted, That the zeal manifested and efforts made by our representative, Wm. P. Ward, in the House of Commons of the last Legislature, and his firm support and constant devotion to the cause of Free Suffrage, and the extension of the North Carelina railroad through Jones county to or near Beaufort harbour, meets our approbation, and we do hereby nominate him for re-election to the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully support whoever may be the choice of the Democratic party for Senator of this District, composed of the counties of Jones and Carteret; and that we respectfully call upon our friends in Carteret to make an early devil him. For, upon the conclusion of the Gene- movement towards the nomination of a Candidate ral's windy talk, our young and talented townsman, | for Senator, and that we respectfully suggest (Carte-F. George, Esq., after a modest and pleasing intro- ret concurring) the name of Christopher D. Foy, as ductory, in which he regretted the inability of Mr. | a suitable person for Senator. On motion of R. Bragg to be present and answer for himself, made | Oldfield, Esq., a committee was appointed by the Chair, consisting of R Oldfield, Franklin Foy and Eli Perry, to inform Mr. Ward of his nomination

and request his acceptance of the same. In a short time Mr. Ward appeared before the Meeting, and in a few appropriate remarks accepted

On motion of Benjamin Askew, the following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That a committee of seven persons be appointed by the Chair to invite Mr. Bragg to visit our county and address the citizens at as early a day Convention to alter that instrument had already as convenient for him to do so, and that said committee give due public notice of the day he will attend, if in his power to do so.

The Chair appointed Richard Oldfield, Wm. P. Ward, Benjamin Askew, John H. Nethercutt, E. B. Isler, Nathan Foscue and Wm. A. Cox said com-

On motion of J. H. Nethercutt, ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and forwarded to the North Carolina Standard for publication.

On motion, the meeting now adjourned. T. J. WHITAKER, Chm'n. E. W. HAYWOOD, Sec.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN JOHNSTON.

On Saturday, May 6th, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held in the Court House, in the town of Smithfield, according to previous notice, for the purpose of selecting candidates to represent the County in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

On motion, J. W. B. Watson was called to the Chair, and A. J. Heath and Wm. H. Wellons were appoined Secretaries. The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of A. J. Leach, Esq., the delegates from each district represented in the Convention were requested to retire and select candidates, and present their names to the Secretaries for the consideration of the Convention. After retiring a short time the names of the following gentlemen were presented : Linn B. Sanders, for the Senate, and Asa Barnes and B. H. Tomlinson, Esq'rs., for the Commons, who, were unanimously selected by the Convention.

On motion of Wm. H. Watson, Esq., a committee of three were appointed to wait upon the nominces and request their acceptance-they being present, and before their acceptance of the nomination, the following resolutions were offered by D. C. Carrington, Esq., which were unanimously adopted:

WE, the Delegates of the Democracy on Johnston County, assembled in Convention, deem this a proper occasion to reassert the principles of our party and to declare our views on certain matters of interest to us at this time; Therefore

Resolved. That we believe in a strict adherence to the time-honored practice of Conventions of the people to nominate their candidates.

Resolved, That this Convention does expressly reaffirm and endorse the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention in regard to the Public Lands and on the subject of Free Suffrage, and we cannot support any man who does not pledge himself unqualiedly in favor of those resolutions.

Resolved, That we are determined to advocate the just and republican principle of Free Suffrage to the extent of our ability in the ensuing campaign. Resolved, That we most heartily concur in the nomination of that firm and gallant Democrat,

THOMAS BRAGG, for the Gubernatorial Chair of North Carolina, and we will go into the canvass with such a standard bearer with renewed confi-Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the

course of W. W. Holden, Editor of the N. C. Standard, in the last Congressional election. We congratulate the Democracy on having such an able advocate of their principles, and will endeavor to increase the circulation of his excellent paper.

Resolved, That we deprecate the practice of treating with spiritous liquors, but protest against the question of prohibity laws being introduced so as to distract our party or cause unnecessary agitation. Resolved, That we leave it discretionary with the nominees of this Convention to treat or not as they

may think proper. Resolved, That we will give the nominees of this Convention our most cordial and hearty support and use our best exertions to ensure their election. After a short but eloquent address from Wm. H. Watson, Esq., and A. J. Leach, Esq., the candidates

were brought forward, accepted the nomination and expressed their thanks to the Cenvention in a happy and impressive manner. On motion, the Secretaries were requested to forward the proceedings of this meeting to the N. C.

Standard for publication. On motion, the meeting adjourned with thanks to the Chairman and Secretaries.

J. W. B. WATSON, Chm'n. A. J. HEATH, W. H. WELLONS, Secretaries.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION. The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Virginia, will be held this year at Lynchburg, commencing on Wednesday the 17th of May.

From the Wilmington Journal. We publish the annexed letter from Hon, Wm. S. Ashe, to one of the editors of this paper, without comment. It speaks for itself, and makes remark unnecessary. Its plain statement of facts could derive no strength from elaboration, nor could eulogy render more complete its vindication of the writer's course, from the covert attack of a former colleague.

"Gen. Dockery next alluded to the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, and in this connection referred to our own Bar, and paid a high compliment to the efforts of Mr. Badger in procuring through, the Senate an appropriation of \$200,000 for its improvement. He also commented upon the efforts of Mr. Ashe in the same cause; and while he charged Mr. Ashe with no delinquency or intention as regards this very important business, because he believed he would exerct himself in behalf of the interests of Wilmington, he nevertheless showed that thus far his efforts had been unavailing, and proceeded to explain the reason therefor. It was impossible to obtain appropriations so long as the Democratic doctrine prevailed, for no member of Congress could get an appropriation for his own port, when he steadily refused to vote for appropriations for other ports, on the ground that it was unconstitutional to

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ?

May 4th, 1854. DEAR FULTON: With feelings much subdued by sickness in my family, and my mind much harrassed by business, it is with unaffected pain that I enter into a disputation with any one on any subject.

But justice to my position as a Representative in Congress, from the Wilmington District, demands an immediate denial of the insidious charge made against me by Gen. A. Dockery, as contained in the enclosed extract taken from the Herald, which you will be pleased to publish with this.

I have no objection to the compliment which Mr. Dockery paid to Mr. Badger. He was entitled to it; and he received the same, previously, at my hands, in a most sincere and cordial manner. But his insinuation that it is impossible, in consequence of my constitutional scruples, or party affiliations, to obtain the enactment of laws, for the promotion of the interests of those whom I have the honor to represent, is as unfounded as it is unjust.

Since I have been in Congress, two bills for Rivers and harbors have passed the House, each containing such an appropriation as was recommended by Professor Bache, for the Wilmington Bar. One of these passed the Senate, and became a law of the land. The other failed to pass the Senate, although Messrs. Badger and Mangum were both of that body, and neither of them overburdened with constilutional scruples. But let us see how the truth of his assertions ac-

cords with his knowledge of facts. General Dockery heard me, on the floor of Congress, declare, that as long as the revenue of the United States was derived from duties on imports, it was obligatory on Congress to remove such obstructions from Harbors as obstructed importations. He was present, and voted with me, as a reference to the Journal will show. This should have satisfied him, as it proves to the country that my connection with the Democratic party was no obstacle to the success of any plan to improve the Cape

But, exclusive of this record, which should have restrained Gen. Dockery from making any such false charges against me, a slight inquiry among his friends in Wilmington would have informed him, ent, in my last canvass for Congress, disapproved and condemned, was in favor of improvement of Rivers; yet General Dockery did cordially and warmly support Mr. Leake, as did most of his Whig friends. If I mistake not, he received 140 Whig votes in the town of Wilmington where this fact was notorious.

Yet, as Gen. Dockery is pleased to hold me as a useless representative, on account of my connection with the Democratic party, I shall be excused in referring to some matters, wherein he may be saddled with the same charge, and with far more justice.

During the last Congress there were several bills introduced, proposing to suspend the time of payment of duties on Railroad iron. But two passedone for the relief of the Wilmington & Raleigh, the other the Wilmington & Manchester Railroads. The Stockholders of both of these Companies, have in a complimentary manner acknowledged my instru-

mentality in passing these laws. Why did not similar acts pass in favor of the Central Railroad and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, both of whose applications were warmly pressed? The reason was that the leaven of the old Tariff party had not worked out, and controlled Congress. This party was fearful that the passage of this bill would endanger their hide-bound, ante-diluvian

How did General Dockery vote on these questions? Was he for us, or against us? We find from the Journal that he voted to lay these bills on the table, which is equivalent to rejection.

It will be borne in mind that the General Assembly of North Carolina instructed her members to use their best exertions to obtain the desired relief for these Roads. Yet, shackled by the strong ties of party, he votes, with his tariff friends, not only in opposition to the interests of the State, but against the instructions of the Legislature.

I have written the above in haste, and only in vindication of myself; and I will add, in conclusion, that office does not so glisten in my eyes as to cause me to desire its possession, when constitutional scruples or party affiliations may render me disqualified for usefulness to a people who have so often honored WM. S. ASHE. me with their confidence.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT WAKEFIELD. At a meeting of the Democracy of Little River District, held at Wakefield, on the 6th inst., A. P. Hopkins was called to the Chair and F. H. Perry appointed Sccretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a Committee of three to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, consisting of Wm. B. Fowler, J. C. Marriott, and Calvin Jones; which committee, after a short retirement, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the Convention to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the Third Monday of this month, for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates to represent Wake county in the next State Legislature of North Carolina, and we hereby pledge our hearty support to the nominees of said Convention.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the Platform adopted by the late State Convention, which convened in Raleigh, on the 19th of April.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the nomination of that noble, able and patriotic Democrat, Thomas Bragg, as our standard bearer in the next Gubernatorial campaign of North Carolina, and that we will exert ourselves, as all true Democrats will do, to se-

Resolved, That we authorize the Chairman of this meeting to appoint twelve delegates to represent the Democracy of this District in the County Con-

Resolved, That we request the Candidates for the Legislature not to treat to spirituous liquors in the ensuing campaign.

Under the 4th resolution the Chairman appointed the following delegates, viz.: Raiford Chamblee, B T. Strickland, Joseph Hopkins, Benjamin Marriott, P. P. Pace, A. R. Perry, Wm. B. Fowler, Calvin Jones, Joseph Fowler, Esq., J. C. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, and Jas. Bunn.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates. Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the editor of the North Carolina Standard. and also the Metropolitan, for publication. On motion, the thanks of the meeting were ten-

dered to the Chairman and Secretary. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

A. P. HOPKINS, Chmin.

F. H. PERRY, Sec.

STRYCHNINE. The Columbus, Ohio, Democrat says that distillers employ strychnine in the manufacture of whiskey. It is a recent discovery that this deadly drug increases the yield of whiskey per bushel of corn. In some places the poison is used to such an extent that hogs die in great numbers from drinking the still slop. And we may add that it is known that this 'deadly poison is used in other liquors besides whiskey. A few months ago, some 'pure cognac brandy' was analyzed in Washington, and was found to contain strychnine.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN FRANKLIN. According to a previous notice, a Convention of the Democrats of the County of Franklin was held in the town of Louisburg on Saturday, May 6th, 1854. On motion, James Baker was called to the Chair, and Robt. G. Lewis appointed Secretary.

The Chairman returned his thanks to the Convention, and explained the object of the meeting to be, the nomination of candidates to represent them in the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina. On motion, the list of the several Captain's Districts was called; and each one was represented by a large number of Delegates.

Mr. W. P. Solomon then entertained the Convention with some pertinent remarks on the importance of union and organization. After which, it was moved that the Convention adjourn over until 2 o'clock, P. M., and that during the adjournment the Delegates from each District get together and express their choice of some man as a candidate, and select a person from each District to give the vote of the District.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the Convention met according to adjournment. It was then moved that the vote be taken by Districts and ballot, and that the Convention submit to a majority of the Districts; Whereupon, James Collins was unanimously nominated in the Senate; and William K. Martin in the House of Commons.

The Convention was very largely and fully attended, and a spirit of uncommon unanimity and harmony existed amongst the Delegates of the Convention. There were no resolutions prepared, as the Convention cordially adopted the platform of the late Democratic State Convention.

It was moved that the Secretary forward a concise statement of the proceedings of the Convention to the North Carolina Standard for publication. It was then moved that the Convention adjourn sine die.

JAMES BAKER, Chin'n. Rob't. G. Lewis, Sec'y.

CONGRESS-MONDAY, APRIL 8. In the Senate, Mr.: Douglas presented a memorial, signed by five hundred and four clergymen of the northwestern States, protesting against the Nebraska bill. In presenting the memorial, he took occasion to notice and repel some unfounded imputations lately placed upon his conduct and motives by some of the clergymen of the city of Chicago. The bill granting land for the benefit of the indigent insane was postponed till Wednesday next. A motion to proceed to the consideration of the Pacific railroad

bill was, after debate, rejected-yeas 13, nays 24.

The homestead bill, coming up as the special order, was, upon motion, and after debate, postponed till Tuesday, of next week. The Senate then adjour'd. The House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Richardson, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and, after laying seventeen bills on the calendar, reached the bill, herctofore reported by Mr. Richardson from the Committee on Territories, organizing the governments of Nebraska and Kansas. Mr. Richardson then offered a substitute, being the Senate bill with the omission of what is known as the Clayton amendment, and containing several verbal amendments, not touching the general principles of the measure. Mr. Hibbard made a speech in its advocacy, and Mr.

For the Standard. MR. EDITOR: I have noticed a call in the Standard requesting the Democrats of Wake County to meet in Convention, during the sitting of May Court, for the purpose of bringing out suitable candidates to represent us in the approaching Legislature. In union there is strength; and the place suggested of holding a County Convention is the first and most sure step of harmonizing.

Lyon opposed the bill. Mr. Ingersoll has the floor

Sentinel.

for to-day.

Permit me, Sir, to introduce to the Democratic party of Wake a gentleman well known as an unflinching Democrat, and of reliable strength. Col. CANADY LOWE, an able and effective supporter of our party, who has faced political excitement, and beat down all opposition in his struggles for the advancement of political truth, is the man whose claims upon the party should be considered. Bring him out, and you will find his strength and popularity fully realized at the ballot-box in August.

A DEMOCRAT. April 28th, 1854.

On Sunday last, Orr. alias the Angel Gabriel, commenced preaching in the open air at East Boston, against Popery. The police interfered, when his friends carried him in a carraige to Chelsea, where he commenced preaching again. A riot ensued, which was finally suppressed by the police and firemen but not until several persons were injured. The riot was renewed in the evening between the Irish and some Americans, and after a severe conflict the former were driven from the ground. The Americans subsequently attacked the Catholic Church, smashing in the windows, tearing the cross from the steeple, and doing other damage. The military were then called out, and the riot act read by the Sheriff, when the rioters dispersed. Several parties were more or less injured, and a boy was shot in the leg.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND THE CHICAGO CLERGYMEN The speech of the Illinois Senator, delivered yesterday, will set hard on the reverend stomachs of the Chicago clergymen, doubtless. They amended their petition it seems, by modestly waiving their previous claim that God Almighty has specially delegated to them the duty of directing the United States Senate in the discharge of their duties under the Constitution. So the Senator amended his speech, to suit their change of front in this second attack upon the Senate. The whole city yesterday evening rang with comments on the masterly manner in which Mr. Douglas repelled this last assault of his Rev. assailants, and exposed the enormity of clerical classinterference in politics. In truth, they have made even less by their amended motion, than by their original attempt to announce authoritatively the will of God upon the Nebraska question, and to denounce eternal pains and penalties against those gentlemen in public life who differ from them as to the propriety of passing the bill. Wash. Star.

THE VETO MESSAGE. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, speaking of the debate on the President's late message says: "There will be a lengthy debate in the Senate on the President's veto of the insane bill, which may occupy all next week and a part of the week following. It is the first great issue presented between pure democratic doctrine on the one side and what some call "liberal practice" on the other, since John Tyler's last veto of the National Bank; and as it embraces a great and fruitful principle, it is not to be supposed that the friends of Miss Dix's bill and all kindred measures will allow this opportunity to pass without recording their protest to the President's objections. There is, however, no two-thirds majority in either House to pass the bill.

NORTH CAROLINA WHEAT. The following extract from the New York Journal of Commerce, was handed in, and intended for our last issue, but inadvertently overlooked. It will be seen from the extract that Wheat from North Carolina stands" A No. 1," N. C. Whig. in the New York Market : "A sample of wheat (about 300 bushels) was shown

on 'Change to-bay, from the plantation of Mr. James C. Johnston, on the Roanoke, near Halifax, N. C., which attracted much attention, and was finally sold at \$2 per bushel. This wheat is the first exhibited this season and is creditable not only to the producer but to the Old North State. The plantation from whence it came is in the region which has furnished the finest samples of white corn which have come to this market. '

DEATH FROM ROPE JUMPING. A bright and interesting little girl, about eight years of age, died on Monday last in the village of Newark, from convulsions, brought on by excessive exertions in "jumping the rope." She was competing with several of her school companions, in this exercise, who were endeavoring to out do each other in endurance. She iumped four hundred times in succession, and until entirely overcome by the long continued exertions. The child was taken home insensible, but the movement of the muscles of the limbs, as in jumping, continued without cessation forty-eight hours, until the sufferer was released from the painful exercise

You can tell how wide man's reputation is, but you can't tell how long.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMEN. Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 23, 1854. SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., Tuesday, 23d May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days' notice) at each or either of the navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities only of any or all of the following named article of navy clothing and clothing materials as may be ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of said aavy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1855, viz.:

Pea jackets, made of blue pilot-cloth, dyed in the wool Round do do blue cloth, 3,000 Trowsers do 4,000 Blue flannel over-shirts, twilled and wool-dyed 8,000

under do 6,000 drawers 4,000 Barnsley sheeting frocks 3,000 Canvass duck trowsers Canvas duck, in the piecedo 7,000 Blue cloth caps..... Calf-skin shoes. pairs 5,000
Kip-skin shoes, high cut ...do 5,000
 Woollen stockings
 do
 5,000

 Do
 socks, No. 1 and 2
 do
 8,000

 Mattresses (with two covers to each)
 2,500
 India nankinpieces Rlankets. 3,000
Black silk handkerchiefs 10,000
Blue cotton and wool cloth trowsers 2,000
Do do in the piece yards 5,000
The cotton and wool cloth must be American manufac-

tured, 27 inches wide inside of list, which list must consist of each edge of not less than 12 white woollen threads, woven in the whole length of the piece; must weigh not less than 9½ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton pure ind go blue, yarndyed, and the filling wool pure ind go blue, wool-dyed. The trowsers must be made of material as thus described. The blue cloth of which the pea and round jackets and trowsers are to be made must be American manufactuerd

made of clean wool, pure indigo died and died in the wool.

The flaunel must be all wool, American manufactured. wool-dyed, pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, wighing 5 ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of 4 white woollen threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of 10 pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately without cloth boards. Each bale to contain 5.00 yards, and 15634

The over and under-shirts and drawers and jumpers must be made of flannel as thus described. The Barnsley sheeting must be free of cotton, 80 inches

in width, and about 46 yards in each piece. The canvas duck must be free of cotton, 80 inches in width, and about 36 yards in the piece. The shoes to be stamped with the contractor's name. number of shoe, and year when made; the sizes to be in the following proportion for each 60 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz.: 8 of No. 5, 12 of No. 6, 12 of No. 7, 12 of No. 8, 8 of No. 9, 4 of No. 10, 4 of No. 11. They are to conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and to be delivered in good strong boxes, 60 pairs in each. The name of the contractor, contents, and the year when made, marked on each box. The calf-skin and the kip-skin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The woollen socks must be weven or knit-No. 1 to weigh not less than 1,638 grains; No. 2 to weigh not less than 1,868 grains, and if knit to be ribbed.

The mattresses must wiegh 10 pounds, including ticking. The nankin must be of the best India nankin, as per sample at the yards, in regard to length, width, weight and texture. The blankets must weigh 3 pounds each, and be 58 by 78 inches in size, texture 4 by 6 to 1/4 inch.

The black silk handkerchiefs must be 311/6 by 311/6 inch. and weigh 1 oz. and 12 gr. Troy; texture, 14 by 23 to 1/4 in. A schedule of the two sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing, and for all clothing materials, will be found with the samples at the respective navy-yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, texture, and finish of material, pattern and workmanship, to said samples.

The number or quantity which will be required of each of

the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated; it is even possible that of some none may be required. A contract will, therefore, be made, not for a specific number or quantity of any article, but only for such number or quantity of each as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards respectively. The price must be uniform at all

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample or patiern, both in material and workman-ship, and which does not conform in all other respects to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made. The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor, in good, tight, substantial, and dry packing boxes or bales; each box and bale to be marked with the contractor's name, and the year and month when manufac tured or put up; the whole to be in good shipping order, free of all charges to the United States, and to the entire satisfaction of the inspecting officers, said officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contract, including the ne-

cessary metal and navy buttons. In case of failure on the part of the contractors to furnish and deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, in proper time and of proper quality, the Chief of the Burean of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorised to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received. Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all de-liveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after triplicate bills, duly authenticated, shall have

been presented to him.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of

the mail. A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this un-

derstanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competencyof the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or some officer of the general government known to the bi

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Humpshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk,

Pensacola, and at this bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for recep-tion, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 19th August, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress, approved August 10, 1846.
"Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after

the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the provise to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guar-antied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies, for the whole period of the proposal, to be charged up against 'said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons." JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, elc-

thing, and small stores for the use of the navy.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that covarings of any firm person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that copartners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

Approved 27th March, 1854.

"SMALL STORES"_1854-'55.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 28, 1854. Bureau of Provisions and Glothing, April 28, 1854.

BOPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for small store," will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Friday. the 26th May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities, only the conditions of the context of the c York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities only of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the figure all year ending 30th June, 1855, viz:

Boxes, shaving, 4 inches in di-Buttons, navy coat Buttons, dead-eye Brushes, shaving Blacking, boxes of Beeswax, in 1/4 lb. cakes, Brushes, scrubbing Brushes, shoe to be pure Combs, coarse Combs, fine Brushes, clothes Buttons, navy vest

Buttons, navy medium Cotton, spools of Nos. 12 and 16, 200 yards each, 3 cord. equal parts Grass for hats Grass for hats Handkerchiefs, cotton. fast colors, 32 x 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 x 8 to 1/4 inch

Handkerchiefs, fancy silk, fast colors, size 28 x 27 inches, to weigh not less than 5 oz.; 140 grains per piece, textun Jack-knives Looking-glasses Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, drill-eyed betweens

Razors, in single cases Razor straps Razor straps Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 oz. to the piece; width 11% inch, texture 14 x 21 to 1/4 inch

Soap, shaving, in cakes, each cake not more nor less than 2 oz. Silk, sewing, blue-black, wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to the pound Scissors

Thread, black and white, Marshall's kest quality Tape, white linen, 5 yards in length, 1/8 inch wide, terture Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, 1/8 inch wide Thimbles, 8-10 x 2-10 diameter

Mustard seed, American brown Pepper, black, Malabar Pepper, red, American Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper

Corks for bottles, best quality Mustard seed and pepper, in the raw state, and bottles and corks, are to be delivered at New York only.

All the articles must be of good quality and conformable in all respects to the samples (all of which have been recently selected and new) deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the may yard where delivered as the chief of this bureau may direct, and be entirely satisfactory to the inspecting officer, said officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All the articles to be delivered free of all incidental expense to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each and every article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Every separate package in which one or more dozen of the above articles are packed, and the boxes, bales, or barrels in which the same may be delivered, shall be marked with their contents, the name of the contractor, and the month and year when put up, and, when desired

in good, substantial shipping order.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency. under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Hureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the bayyards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the es-timated amount of the contract, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid up til it is in all respects complied with; ninety percentum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated shall have been presented to him

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Beston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Penscola, and at this bureau. A record or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of

the acceptance of his proposal will be deemed a notification thereof within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this under-Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written

guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bid-ders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obigation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or some officer of the general government known to the bu-The attention of bidders is called to the samples and de-

scription of articles required, as in the inspection for reop-tion, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the ar-ticles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly di-rected to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the ad of the 10th August, 1846.

Extract form the act of Congress approved August 10, 1848.
"Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies a-vited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the provise to the general appropriation bill for the navy approved March third, eighteen hundreed and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responble persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sur-ties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification theref to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter min an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall procced to contract with some other person or persons for fur-nishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the diference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of deltagainst either or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 7.]
JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a man-facturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and copartners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, where ever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the goverment and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Previsions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt. Approved 27th March, 1854.

TOMBS, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c.
THE SUBSCRIBER having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American Marble for
Monuments, Tombs, and Head-stones, and Hearth, Paintelones, Slabs for Soda Founts, Bakers' Slabs, and Nova Sodia
Grand Advance as Social Control of Chalents. Grindstones, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens is call and see his monuments, tomb and head-stones and drafts, er send their orders, which will be punctually attended to The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House,

at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard. The Subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as re WILLIAM STRONACH. terms as any. Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1859.

ARDWARE IMPORTATION, 1854.—MUR & BRYAN, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and American Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c., Syckmore Street, Petersburg, Va. We are now receiving of our own direct importation from England and from the Manufactories in the United States, our Spring Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, and Guns, embracing avery description and ware, Cutlery, and Guns, embracing every description and variety of goods generally found in our line of business. Our goods have been purchased on the best possible terms, and selected with particular attention to the trade of Virginia and North Carlotter attention to the trade of most ginia and North Carolina. We have a larger and metal commanding stock of goods than we ever yet offered to the trade, and we feel confident that we can sell as low, and offer as great inducements as any other Jobbing house in the country. We respectfully solicit from merchants and dealers generally an examination of our stock.

MUIR & BRYAN.
Sign of the Padlock, Petersburg, Va. March 14, 1854.

CHANCE FOR MONEY LENDERS-County of New Hanover, for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS each—payable in one, two, three, four, and five years, to spectively—bearing interest from date; interest payable annually on the first day of January in each and every year. No safer investment can be made. Early application is desirable.

W. C. BETTENCOURT, Chairman Building Commi

Wilmington, April 3d, 1854.